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[M]ADRAS GAZETTE.

[Vol.] IX. Saturday, December 3, 1803. Number 466.

[Admin]istrations.

[...] this day made to the Honorable [...] of Judicature, for Letters of [...]te and Effects of *Francis Evans*, [...]vice of the Honorable Com- [...]*mes Waddel* and *William Melville* [...]tors of the said deceased.

WALTERS, Proctor.

[...] this day made to the Honorable [...]t of Judicature, for Letters of [...]ftate and Effects of *Alexander* [...]t Surgeon in the Service of the [...]be granted to *James Waddel* and [...]is principal Creditors of the said

WALTERS, Proctor.

[...] 1803.

[...]is day made to the Honorable [...]of Judicature, for Letters of [...] and Effects of *George Gerick*, [...] of the Honorable Company, [...]*ater*, as Bond Creditor of the

WALTERS, Proctor.

[...]803.

[...]is day made to the Supreme [...]Madras, for Letters of Admi- [...]Effects of *Hanna Remington* [...]*Ir. Thomas Hawkes* of Ma- [...]Creditor of the said deceased. [GE]ORGE MAC MAHON, Proctor.

[...]ber, 1803.

[...]is day made to the Supreme [...]Madras, for Letters of Admi- [...]mentary Writing annexed, [...]*hn Cook*, late a Private in his [...]land Regiment of Foot, de- [...]*drick Kinsburgh*, as the sole [...]amentary Writing. [G]EORGE M'MAHON, Proctor.

[...]er, 1803.

[...]day made to the Supreme [...] Letters of Administration [...]*mas Stephens* deceased late [...]Service of the Honorable [...]*hn Tulloh*, *William Douglas* [...]as principal Creditors of

WALTERS, Proctor.

[ADVERTIS]EMENT.

[ADMI]NISTRATION to the [...P]ATRICK MATHEW, [...]h Regiment of Native [...]nted by the Supreme [...] JOHN MATHEW, [...]erty of the Estate, [...]m upon the same, [...]unt thereof, and [...]strator at Madras. [...] *November*, 1803.

[ADVERTISEMEN]T.

[...]TION from the [...]ing been grant- [...]Estate of Capt. [...]is sister of the [...]are required to [...]CHINNERY, [...]s to the Admi- [...]dated, and all [...] deceased, are [...] the said At-

[...]mber, 1803.

[...]nd [...]ry.

[...]f the PRIZES in the Eleventh [...] Road Lottery, will commence at [...] BANK on Monday the 5th [...]ntinue from the Hours of Ten in the forenoon.

J. L. HEEFKE, AGENT.

[...]5*th Nov.* 1803.

NOTICE.

[...] ASYLUM LOTTERY [...]moved from the Rooms at the [B]LACK-TOWN in POPHAM'S [...] HEEFKE, FAURE and

J. L. HEEKE. AGENT.

[...], 1803.

By Permission of Govt.

THE TWELFTH

MADRAS ASYLUM

AND

ROAD LOTTERY,

DIVIDED INTO

SIX THOUSAND TICKETS,

AND

IN TWO CLASSES,

FOR 120,000 STAR PAGS.

UNDER THE

MANAGEMENT AND DIRECTION OF

Messrs. Harington, Burnaby and Cockburn,
Colt, Baker and Co.
Chase, Chinnery, Macdouall and Co.
Tulloh, Brodie and Halyburton,
The Honorable Basil Cochrane,

AND

J. Louis Heefke, Agent.

THE WHOLE NET PROCEEDS TO BE APPROPRIATED TO THE REPAIR OF THE ROADS IN THE VICINITY OF MADRAS, *and towards the construction of a New Bridge, near the Government Garden, as well as for the usual* CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

SCHEME.

FIRST CLASS.

1	Prize of	2,000	2,000
1	Do. of	1,200	1,200
1	Do. of	1,000	1,000
4	Do. of	400	1,600
9	Do. of	200	1,800
12	Do. of	100	1,200
20	Do. of	80	1,600
30	Do. of	50	1,500
40	Do. of	40	1,600
50	Do. of	30	1,500
50	Do. of	25	1,250
782	Do. of	20	15,640
		Last Drawn Last Day,	110
1,000			32,000

SECOND CLASS.

1	Prize of	10,000	10,000
1	Do. of	5000	5000
1	Do. of	5000 *last day first drawn*	5000
3	Do. of	1000	3000
6	Do. of	500	3000
15	Do. of	200	3000
30	Do. of	100	3000
50	Do. of	50	2500
1450	Do. of	30	43,500
2557 Prizes,			78,000
3443 Blanks,			
6000 Tickets,		Star Pagodas	110,000

The Price of a TICKET in the First Class, Pagodas 10.

The Additional Sum of a Ticket, bought, and not drawn in the First Class, Pagodas 12.

The Price of a Ticket after the Drawing of the First Class, Pagodas 22.

COMPUTATION.

6,000 Tickets at 10 Pagodas each, -	60,000
1,000 Deduct of the First Class,	
5,000 Tickets at the additional sum of 12 Pagodas, - - -	60,000
Star Pagodas	120,000

The TICKETS will be ready for Sale on the 15th December and may be had at Madras, at the CARNATIC BANK, and the Agent's, Office;—and at Calcutta, of Messrs. FAIRLIE, GILMORE and Co.

The DRAWING of the FIRST CLASS of the above Lottery will commence on the 15th January next.

The FUNDS will be lodged in the CARNATIC BANK, where the PRIZES WILL BE PAID, after a deduction of 6 per Cent.—viz.

The Prizes of the First Class, Fifteen days after the Drawing of that Class, and those of the Second Class Thirty days after the Conclusion of the Lottery.

J. L. HEEFKE, AGENT.

Fort St. George, 23d November, 1803

N. B. The addition of the Two Pagodas to the former Price of a Ticket is intended to provide for the Public Subscription to the Construction of a New Bridge near the Government Garden.

Navy Bills.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SUM of MONEY is required for the use of HIS MAJESTY'S SQUADRON in INDIA, for BILLS upon the COMMISSIONERS of HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY, LONDON, at Ninety Days Sight.

Tenders to be delivered into my Office on or before Thursday, the 15th Instant, at Noon. On the Envelope must be written, "TENDER FOR SUPPLYING CASH UPON NAVY BILLS AT NINETY DAYS SIGHT."

T. HOSEASON, *Naval Officer.*

Naval Office, Madras, 1st Dec. 1803.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Pursuant to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras,

IN A CAUSE WHEREIN

Samuel Moocartish Moorat,

IS PLAINTIFF,

AND

Suncoo Rookeem Ummah & others,

ARE DEFENDANTS,

There will be Exposed to Sale by Public Auction, *On Saturday the Tenth day of December next,*

AT ONE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,

At the Court House in Fort St. George,

WITH THE PRIVITY & UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

The Master in Equity,

OF THE SAID COURT.

The following Premises in four Lots.

LATE THE PROPERTY OF

Suncoo Pedda Kistnamah Chitty,

DECEASED.

LOT I.

A HOUSE and GROUND, containing in length from East to West sixty feet, and in breadth from North to South fifty-two feet and a quarter, little more or less; situated in Peddoo Naick's Pettah, being No. 57, in Vanamalla Doss's street, (otherwise called Anderson's street) which House is now untenanted.

LOT. II.

A HOUSE and GROUND, containing in length from North to South sixty-four feet, and in breadth from East to West forty-four feet, situated in Mahrattah Town, being No. 17, in Francis Xavier's Street, now in the occupation of

LOT. III.

A HOUSE and GROUND, containing in length from East to West sixty feet, & in breadth from North to South thirty-three feet, situated in Mahrattah Town, being No. 21, in Suncoo Ramah Chitty's Street, now in the occupation of Mr. de Silva.

LOT IV.

A GARDEN, GROUND and TOPE, with a HOUSE, BUNGALOW, TANKS, WELLS, &c. containing in length from North to South one Thousand three Hundred and eight feet, little more or less, and in Breadth from East to West five Hundred and Seventy feet, little more or less, situated in Tondyavadoo in Attapollam of Trivatore Road, lying between the Garden of Collah Singanah Chitty and a Garden lately in the occupation of Suncoo Peddah Kistnamah Chitty.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

That ten per Cent. of the purchase money be paid down, and the remainder within ten days from the day of Sale—and in default thereof, that the lot or lots be resold at the risque of the first Purchaser.

That the expence of conveyance be paid by the Purchaser.

Further particulars may be known on application at the Master's Chambers, or at the offices of Mr. SAMUEL, or Mr. DISNEY, in the Fort.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

By Heefke, Faure and Co.

	P.	F.
BENGAL flowered Muslins, at per piece,	7	
Ditto Doreas and Charconnahs,	2	22
Gentlemen's round black Hats, -	3	11
Madeira, of a superior quality, per dozen,	5	
French Claret, - - ditto,	4	
Port Wine, - - ditto,	4	22
Hock, - - ditto,	6	
Borboun Coffee, in Frazils of one Maund,	3	
Bengal Hussar Boots, per Pair, -	3	22
Ditto Plated Harness for Bandy, -	30	

A few Quires of DRAWING VELLUM PAPER, of different colours,

A few pieces of SHIRT CLOTH, at moderate prices,

AND

SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

Sales by Auction.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On MONDAY next, the 5th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

A BOX of PERFUMERY, consisting of Hair Powder, Pomatum, &c.
Two dozen Cakes of Chocolate,
Three dozen of Olives,
Five dozen of Mustard,
Five Caddies of Hyson and Fifteen ditto of Souchong Tea,
A few Bags of Shot,
Twenty-five Pounds of Cocoa,
A few Bundles of Quills,
Papers of Ink Powder.

SEVERAL ARTICLES OF

FURNITURE, &c. &c.

AND

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

A BAY HORSE goes either in a Bandy or under a Saddle,

AND

A PEGUE BANDY HORSE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Heefke, Faure and Co.

At their Rooms,

On TUESDAY next, the 6th December,

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

SUNDRY ARTICLEL OF

FURNITURE,

SOME STATIONARY,

AND

AN INVOICE OF CUTLERY.

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

A MARQUE, almost new—A Strong Bay Horse of fifteen hands high, about five years of age—A Grey Horse, that goes well under a Saddle or in a Bandy.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Heefke, Faure and Co.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 7th December,

ON THE SEA BEACH,

NEAR THE COMPANY'S GRANARY,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

FOUR HUNDRED

SIMMAN PLANKS,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY,

In Lots of Four Planks each,

FOR READY MONEY.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Heefke, Faure, and Co.

ON THE PREMISES,

On THURSDAY next, the 8th Instant,

At Five o'Clock in the Afternoon,

A HOUSE and GROUND, No. 22, situated in Goal Street, measuring in length from East to West Sixty feet, and in breadth from North to South Forty-three and a half feet consisting of a Hall, and three Rooms, &c. &c.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

For further particulars apply at the AUCTION ROOM.

N. B. The Expence of the conveyance to be borne by the Purchaser.

LATELY WAS PUBLISHED

CORRESPONDENCE

FOR THE

INTRODUCTION OF

GENUINE COW-PO[CK]

INTO

HINDOOST[AN]

By JAMES [...]

PHYSIC[IAN ...]

COLLECTED & [...]

And to b[e ...]

THE GAZETTE.

Saturday, December 3, 1803.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Colonel LEIGHTON, commanding at Royacottah, and Lieutenant Colonel CAMPBELL, commanding the Northern Diviſion of the Army, to viſit the Preſidency; the former on Furlough for two months, and the latter on Sick Certificate.

Lieutenant ANTILL, of His Majeſty's 73d Regiment, to be Fort Adjutant of Pondicherry.

Lieutenant GARNET WARBURTON, to be Deputy Secretary to the Military Board.

Lieutenant JOHN BUSHBY, to be Aſſiſtant Secretary to the Military Board.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets to be Enſigns of Infantry on this Eſtabliſhment, date of rank 27th April, 1803.

Meſſrs. John Elam—Thomas M'Lean—David Binny—F. M. Whitehead—C. W. Yates—H. M. Cooper—F. W. Dawſon—David Stewart—Charles Langton—A. Swerdland—E. R. Smyth—James Louther—John Read—F. L. Burman.

Madras European Regiment.—Enſign JOHN ELAM, to be Lieutenant, date of rank 16th November, 1803.

3d Regiment Native Infantry—Enſign DAVID BINNY, to be Lieutenant, date of rank, 3d July 1803.

5th Ditto.—Enſign J. M. WHITEHEAD, to be Lieutenant, date of rank, 3d July 1803.

10th Ditto—Enſign DUNCAN STEWART, to be Lieutenant, date of rank, 16th November 1803.

19th Ditto.—Enſign C. W. YATES, to be Lieutenant, date of rank, 23d September 1803.

The Governor in Council having received through the channel of the Commander in Chief, a report of the gallant conduct of Jemidar Shaikh Modeen, of the 1ſt Battalion 6th Native Regiment, who with a ſmall party of Native Troops, in oppoſition to a conſiderable force of the enemy, preſerved a poſt of importance on the Codavery, and attacked the enemy with ſucceſs; His Lordſhip in Council has been pleaſed in teſtimony of his approbation of the conduct of Jemidar Shaikh Modeen to direct, that, he ſhall be promoted to the rank of Subidar, and be borne and paid as Supernumerary on the 1ſt Battalion of the 6th Regiment of Native Infantry, until a vacancy ſhall afford an opportunity for placing him on the ſtrength of that Corps.

On Wedneſday Evening, the Sons of Caledonia gave a Grand National Entertainment, to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, at the Exchange, in honor of their Tutelar Saint.

At nine o'clock the Company began to aſſemble—ſhortly after the Right Honorable the Governor and Lady William Bentinck arrived, and were conducted to the Ball Room by the Stewards of the Evening.

The firſt dance was led off by her Ladyſhip and Mr. Roebuck, one of the Managers of the Entertainment.

The Supper, as may be naturally ſuppoſed, conſiſted of every luxury procurable in the Settlement, and the Champayne and other Wines, were of a moſt choice and delicate ſelection.

After Supper the dance recommenced and continued until the hour of two on Thurſday morning, when her Ladyſhip retired.

A Committee choſen from the Subſcribers was appointed ſome days previous, for ſelecting Stewards, and making thoſe arrangements neceſſary for the occaſion.

Few entertainments have been given to the Settlement, more deſerving of particular notice, and we may be permitted to add, that the management could not have fallen into better hands, than of thoſe Gentlemen ſelected for the purpoſe, to whom every praiſe is due for their obliging and hoſpitable attention to the amuſement and gratification of their viſiters.

On Wedneſday laſt, a Royal Salute and three Vollies of Muſquetry were fired by the Garriſon of Fort St. George, in honour of the glorious and important victory obtained on the 1ſt of November, near Caſſowly in Hindoſtan, by the Army under the perſonal command of His Excellency General Lake.

A Seſſion of Oyer, Terminer and General Goal Delivery, will be holden at the Court Houſe in Fort St. George on Thurſday the Fifth day of January next.

CEYLON GAZETTE—NOVEMBER 10.

To CAPTAIN ROBERT MOUBRAY,
Acting Deputy Adjutant General.
COLUMBO.

SIR,

I had the honor to addreſs you on the 26th of October, ſtating the ſtrength of my Detachment at the time I left Manar, for the purpoſe of Co-operating with the Trincomalle and Jaffnapatam Detachments; I have now much Pleaſure in requeſting you to inform Major General MACDOWALL that I had the good fortune to ſurpriſe the Pandara Wanian's Troops at Catchilamadoo, on the morning of the 31ſt about five o'Clock; numbers of his people were killed, forty-ſix Priſoners, one Cingalee Gun, ...ted on a low Carriage, carrying a ball of ... a pound and a half weight; Fifty-five ſtand ...ns, Twelve Pikes, two Swords, two Creeſes, ...yonet, one Barrel and two Baſkets of Ammu... are now in my poſſeſſion; Sixteen Houſes in ... his Proviſions were lodged are burnt; there ...y lit... ...obability of his being able again to ...ed people, as the Detachments ...ent directions to fruſtrate any ...rrived here this Morning.

... be, SIR,

... humble Servant,

...N DRIBERG.

...d, *Detach*...

CEYLON GAZETTE—NOVEMBER 16.

On Sunday evening anchored in the roads H. M. Ship Wilhelmina, Captain Lambert, having under her convoy the Myſore and Commerce tranſports, and the Schooner Louiſa Auguſta under Daniſh colours detained by the Wilhelmina—On Monday the 14th, three Companies of His Majeſty's 10th Regt. under the command of Captain Hill were landed from the Wilhelmina and two companies of Bengal Volunteers commanded by Captain Dick from the Myſore Tranſport.

Accounts were yeſterday received at the office of the Acting Deputy Adjutant General that the Enemy had been driven from Moletivo and its neighbourhood by a Detachment ſent from Trincomalle under the Command of Captain EDWARD MADGE of His Majeſty's 19th Regiment, and that Comaraſegra, Modiliar of Moletivo, ſtrongly ſuſpected of treaſon, had been taken priſoner.

Another Detachment, which had marched thither from Jaffnapatam under the Command of Lieut. JOHN JEWELL of His Majeſty's 19th Regiment, had alſo arrived there, having burned on its march ſome ſtrong Works thrown up by the enemy, and ſeized a conſiderable quantity of their Cattle.

A Third Detachment which had ſet out for that Place through the Wanny, from Werteltivo, on the 27th Ultimo, under the Command of Captain FREDERICK WILLIAM VON DRIEBERG of the Invalid Malays, was expected there on the 31ſt.

We may therefore fairly hope that all the Britiſh Territory on the Iſland is, by this time, evacuated by the Candians.

THE MIRROR,—NOVEMBER 16, 1803.

Yeſterday afternoon, accounts were received in town of the arrival of the following ſhips—any news that may have been brought by theſe veſſels, we have not been fortunate in obtaining, viz.

Ship Warren Haſtings, Captain Scott, Penang, 15th October.

Ship Union, Captain Stokoe, Madras, 19th Oct.

Ship Fatyſalam, Arab, Rangoon, 8th October.

By the Forth we are happy to hear of the ſafe arrival of the ſhip Waldegrave, Captain McNeilance, at Malacca on the 14th September, after an extraordinary quick run of only twelve days from the Pilot.

The Mornington, Captain Kelſo, arrived at Malacca from this port on the 15th September.

The Alert, Captain Plum, paſſed Malacca on the 14th September, and had been becalmed in ſight of Prince of Wales's Iſland for ſix days, after leaving that port.

The Margaret, Captain Hunter, arrived at Prince of Wales's Iſland from the Eaſtward, previous to the departure of the Forth, and ſpoke the Alert, on the 18th September off One Tree Iſland.

The Gillwell, Captain Sheen, had alſo arrived at Prince of Wales's Iſland from Madras.

The Atalanta French frigate fell in with and ſpoke the ſhip Shrewſbury, Captain Aungier belonging to this port, but not knowing of the War did not offer to moleſt her.

On Friday arrived in the river, the ſhip Daniel, Captain William McKay, from Rangoon, whence ſhe failed on the 30th ult. in company with the Caſtle of Good Hope, Captain M'Aſkill, Jeſſey, Capt. Kemp, and Eliza ſchooner, all of which are ſince arrived in the river:

Paſſenger per Daniel, Lieutenant Winch, 1ſt Regiment N. I.

Same day, arrived the ſhip Diana, Capt. George Jolliffe, from Cochin, which ſhe left on the 6th ult.

Paſſenger, Captain Thomas Dare.

The Diana parted company with H. C. ſhip Ceylon, and William, of Bombay, on the 2d October.

The ſhip Mary, Captain Wm. Holland, is alſo arrived from Madras the 14th ult. and the ſhip Thetis, Capt. Power, from the ſame port, laſt from Elleepally, the 16th ult.

Paſſengers per Mary, Dr. Gilbert Hall, of the Ceylon Malay Regt. and Mr. Van Dieur, Daniſh Company's Factor.

On Sunday accounts were received in town, of the ſafe arrival in the river of the ſhip Forth, Capt. James Taylor, from Penang, whence ſhe ſailed on the 3d October.

We underſtand that H. M. Sloop of War Rattleſnake, had arrived at Penang, and communicated to that ſettlement the firſt accounts of the renewal of war.—The Rattleſnake had captured a ſmall French Schooner, lying at Penang.

BOMBAY GAZETTE—NOVEMBER 16.

On Saturday evening a ſignal was flying for a King's ſhip ſtanding in for the harbour, and on Sunday morning ſhe came in and anchored, being the ST. FIORENZO, Captain Bingham from Madras.

By the St. Fiorenzo came paſſengers Mrs. Binham and family—We underſtand the St. Fiorenzo and Fox frigate ſailed in company from Madras, and on their paſſage they touched at the Sychelles where they found the French corvette La Fleche fitting out—It will be in the recollection of our readers, that during the laſt war his Majeſty's ſloop of war the Victor, Captain Collier, engaged La Fleche off the iſle of Mahé, and after a few broad ſides ſunk her—The French had weighed her again, and were fitting her out for ſea; when the St Fiorenzo and Fox made their appearance, the Frenchmen immediately abandoned her, and betook themſelves to the woods, when Captain Bingham took poſſeſſion, ſet fire to and burnt her.

On Sunday laſt anchored in the harbour the ſhip Rahimſhaw, Captain Thomas Megſon, from Muſcat.

We learn that the Rahimſhaw arrived at Muſcat from Abuſhire on the 2d of October, and the following day, the French frigate the Atalanta Capt. Goodien of forty guns and three hundred and fifty men anchored off Muſcat, at the period of the arrival of the Atalanta at Muſtcat the Imaum was abſent, a French reſident in the meantime was landed with conſiderable preſents; on the Imaum's return Captain Goodien ſolicited an audience, which was fixed for the 12th but previous to the time, a meſſage was ſent by the Imaum to Captain Godien not to land, the reſident not being allowed to hoiſt his colours, and all the preſents having been refuſed, he alſo went on board, and in the night of the 13th the Atalanta weighed and made ſail, it appears that ſhe continued in the Offing until the 18th. in expectation of the Rahimſhaw coming out.

The Atalanta is repreſented as a remarkable fine frigate, in very high order and completely manned, her head ſtands rather higher than French ſhips in general, and her ſides are freſh painted yellow.

On the 4th of November off Cape Anobah the Rahimſhaw experienced very ſevere weather blowing in very heavy ſqualls—By this opportunity came paſſengers from Muſcat the King of Johanna, his his family and ſuite, about forty people.

On the landing of the King of Johanna, he was received under a ſalute of nine guns.

By a Dingey lately arrived from Muſcat we underſtand that the commander of the French frigate Atalanta, had not been admitted to a conference with the Imaum, and that the latter had refuſed in the moſt poſitive terms, to receive a French reſident at Muſcat; in conſequence of which the Atalanta, had ſailed during the night, her deſtination unknown.

LONDON—APRIL 12.

Speech of the Chairman of the Committee at Lloyd's, on a Propoſition to place the Portrait of Lord Spencer in their Subſcription Room.

"SIR—Feeling, as I do, the greateſt ſatisfaction and pleaſure in joining in any honourable teſtimony of the meritorious conduct of a worthy and conſpicuous character, I of courſe cannot omit the preſent opportunity of thanking thoſe Gentlemen with whom the laudible propoſition originated, and of declaring my moſt perfect eſteem for ſuch an exalted individual in the perſon and ſervices of the Moſt Noble Lord John George Earl Spencer, who juſtly merits the praiſes of every one preſent, in which there can be but an unanimous voice in approbation. Can we with propriety confer this token of reſpect on that Nobleman, without adverting to the indefatigable merits and well-earned laurels of the Noble Admiral now diſcharging the Duties of the ſame Office, with ſo much credit to himſelf and ſatisfaction to the Public? and there can be no doubt but every ſucceſſor to that elevated ſtation in our bleſſed Conſtitution will deſerve and obtain a ſimilar mark of your ſupport; therefore, unleſs generally carried into effect, it will be foſtering the ſeeds of jealouſy and diſcord. Viewing it in that light, it is a dangerous precedent, and our finances, flouriſhing as they now are, may not always (though I hope they will) be equal to the diſburſe, for no doubt the firſt Artiſts would be employed, they deſerve encouragement, yet if the changes in Adminiſtration are frequent, the groſe expenditure on this occaſion may cripple the power of our exertions in matters of more conſequence. This being a Commercial Room, in my opinion it requires no embelliſhments. Though placing the Portraits of the worthy Noblemen already mentioned, in this apartment, would no doubt convince them of our reſpect and veneration, yet fully am I perſuaded, that no tribute of our gratitude can equal their deſerts. The remembrance of their honourable ſervices, whilſt we live, muſt reign in our hearts. I am powerfully inclined to think, that from the goodneſs of the diſpoſition of the Noble Lords Spencer and St. Vincent, they would relinquiſh the gratification they might experience by the exhibition of their Pictures amongſt us, rather than fruſtrate a Plan I am deſirous to propoſe. Unleſs there had been an overplus of caſh, ſuch a motion as relates to the buſineſs of this day, would not have been ſanctioned by our worthy Committee, and which I would warmly ſupport, did I not ſee its pernicious tendency. Now, knowing there is plenty of capital, I have a picture to produce which, I flatter myſelf, will meet with ſome patronage—I have reaſon to expect it will, from the numberleſs, general, particular, and individual deeds of generoſity I have witneſſed during the period of nearly 35 years of my being connected with the Gentlemen on this foundation. I am ſure there could be no picture placed in this building that could make more impreſſion on your minds, or add more to your honour than contributing to this. The drawing repreſents the deſign of an edifice intended to be erected in Gray's-inn-lane, when the funds will permit, as an Aſylum for lodging, feeding, cloathing, and inſtructing that miſerable race of mortals, the indigent, helpleſs Blind. This Meeting is full, reſpectable, and opulent, and ſo favourable an opportunity may not happen again of permitting me to urge your compaſſion to the dark and diſmal ſtate of thoſe our wretched fellow creatures. The very idea of the loſs of ſight is alone ſufficient to induce every feeling and humane perſon to endeavour to contribute towards their relief. They, although born under the ſame merciful canopy of Heaven, are, in addition to their heavy affliction, labouring under the weighty ſcourge of extreme poverty, nor attributable to any fault in themſelves; and, without the aſſiſtance of thoſe in whoſe power it is to render it, would remain perpetual blanks in the creation. The utility of this admirable Charity, founded on the firſt principle of neceſſity, has ſtrongly induced me to ſolicit Subſcriptions. The ſmalleſt Donation will be accepted with the greateſt gratitude, and be forwarded to the purpoſes of the Inſtitution: it is now in an infant ſtate, but its beneficial effects are already viſible, and exceed belief. I therefore hope I may be allowed to leave at the bar a book, for the purpoſe of inſerting the names of thoſe Gentlemen who are inclined to ſupport and render aſſiſtance to this Inſtitution. It is my intention with your conſent, moſt heartily to recommend the ſubſtance of this Addreſs as an Amendment to the original Motion, leaving out certain words of that, and ſubſtituting ſuch a portion of theſe as may meet your concurrence. As there is clearly a ſurplus in our funds, and as a part *has been* appropriated towards relieving the neceſſities of others, ſuffer me humbly to ſolicit a proportion of what you can ſpare to the uſe and benefit of the indigent Blind, the act will be *recorded*, and handed down to future ages as a *laſting monument* of your liberality and benevolence."

The Addreſs preſented to Bonaparte at Rouen, but particularly that of the Archbiſhop and Clergy, ſtrongly confirm the opinion which an old Engliſh writer gave of addreſſes from dependent bodies—"They either mean nothing, or they mean ſomething that is not expreſſed. In the one caſe they may be *believed*; in the other, they are liable to *ſuſpicion*."

A late Moniteur cont...
the ſituation of the finan...
Bank of England, to t...
the period of the general...
with Ireland." The ſta...
as coming officially from ...
though it is ſtated to be drawn u...
the author of an eſſay upon com...

It muſt be confeſſed that this...
quainted with the ſubject th...
have written before upon it...
there are ſeveral material erro...
which perhaps we ought to p...
would not be permitted to w...
ſeaſoned his ſtatements to the ...
De Guer attributes all our imp...
of Europe, to the art we poſſe...
knowledges, of raiſing large lo...
the credit of the ſtate, or imp...
thens upon the people—an art, ...
belong to France to-morrow, ...
ſcend to ſtudy and imitate it. ...
he continues, of reducing us...
to occupy, are for a nation t...
in the only ſpecies of ſtreng...
any ſuperiority. The calcul...
the trifling ſuperiority we der...

He ſtates the amount of th...
24th June 1802, including th...
555,997,000l. By an accou...
Houſe of Commons in May ...
the national debt, including th...
the income tax, and the loan ...
was ſtated at 489,418,000l. ...
amount of the Imperial loans...
but 496,500,000l, We kno...
national debt between the ...
and the 24th of June. The ...
tween the ſtatement preſen...
Commons and M. de G...
millions!

In taking a view of our ...
De Guer gives it as his opini...
expenditure beyond our rece...
He condeſcends, however, ...
this opinion, except that ou...
1792 was 8,400,00l. and ...
lions and a half higher now. ...
abſolutely forgotten to tak...
portion which Ireland is to...
He ſeems to conſider that ...
is in Great Britain; and ...
a financial ſtatement to the...
he entirely omits mentioni...
ſequence of that union, is ...
the whole amount of the ...
the preſent year a total of...
paid by her. Mr. Addin...
courſe differ widely,—whi...
will be a deficit of 2,8...
there will be a large ex...
taking into his account ...
a million.

Throughout the whol...
Guer proceeds upon the ...
credit is the offspring of...
eaſily conſolidated,—tha...
France to ſay ſhe will hav...
a bank of equal ſolidity ...
may be eſtabliſhed with ...
will ſhe be deceived if ...
calculation. If we poſſeſs...
it muſt be attributed to...
long eſtabliſhed, and whic...
greſſively operating. M...
attributed to the nature o...
the general liberty and ...
England the public faith...
the public credito...
tually paid, and ...
owing to him by ...
a time as he pleaſe...
duct of her govern...
and the revolutio...
priſed at the ſupe...
over her.

Upon the ce...
all ſilver coins, ...
called in, and ...
three millions o...
deviſed by Mr. ...
Exchequer. T...
and ten pounds, ...
on demand.

The paper mo...
a temporary ſu...
Mr. Montag...
have been a...
ſcience of ...

ANE... ...ucat
waited ... Marechal DE LE...
pliment him as Governor of Metz, ...
might not be admitted. "I canno...
ſight of them, a parcel of wretch...
my maſter." Underſtanding, how...
brought him a preſent of 4000 piſtol...
continued he, "poor creatures, the...
they did—pray, do ſhew them ...
chamber!!!"

A Frenchman related to a party ...
he had made a very ſeaſonable ...
bought a Duck, nearly as long...
eighteen-pence. Every per...
conſidering what kind of fo...
unnatural a length; and af...
deſcriptions, in all the differ...
Engliſh words he was maſte...
that it was a Haddock, which...
accent on the laſt ſyllable, co...
of pronunciation, was conver...

[WES]T INDIES.

at the time of the Chief
[B]ritish Ministry for trans-
[t]o St. Domingo, are not
[on]g their first appearance,
of the publications in
[ou]t out the feelings of

[pru]dent, and advantage-
[wo]uld aid BONAPARTE in
Blacks at St Domingo?
[an]d dangers resulting from
Black State, in the mid-
er to the public and indi-
ng from the settlement of
rt of the world? And what
which this country may afford

which have given rise to
cially since the mention made
a messenger sent by General
, with the answer of our Go-
t of assistance from England
St. Domingo; and still more
appearance of a paragraph in
Saturday, supposed to come
hich it is inferred, that some
to our great and good friend

examine the whole of the
to the public some reflecti-
which it may affect us.
we must examine is, whe-
in contemplation to restore
on, commerce, navigation,
ples of Jacobinism in that
establish there a formida-
hence he may command
uth America, the British
Spanish, and Portuguese

y be easily demonstrated.
witness in Holland, Swit-
and Egypt, shall we be
t he entertains a system
n that on which he acts
id the North? His plan
ble. From the day he
Preliminaries of Peace;
ngo, and New Orleans,
descend into the mines
same manner as he cal-
t Malta and Alexandria
port from which to give
(*voulant porter le coup*
), as he once expressed
nations.
his exertions, for the
l is still) to secure St.
e of it, not a manufac-
, and indigo; he has not
of plantations; but an
hence to pour his hordes
choose for the natural
empire. We should ne-
formerly a Spanish set-
ation to Spain may have
ome secret treaty, as a
nt made to France of
sion of that province re-
e a proof of the hostile
e present state of French
dered only as the great
he West, or of the left
and, and not at all as a
We must never forget
nted and published, that
uld be extended as far as
ormerly a French possessi-
nt subject of altercation.
...ly ... bove, the quarrel lately
ect with ... ur settlen nt at the Bay of Hondu-
h has propably for its object, to remove
ny footing at all on the *terra firma*, and
e French there in our stead; thus confin-
the Gulph of Mexico, to the island of
So surrounded on every side, can we
at this, our most valuable colony, will
n easy prey to the invader, especially if
here some French commercial agents, of
ption of one FAUVELET at Dublin, who
less than the brother to Secretary BOU-
nd a captain of engineers?
some panic-struck planters, "Whatever
ultimate views of BONAPARTE's ambi-
e under an imminent danger from a free
of negroes ... the Antilles! if
he whole colonial
dations, and we
and children, in
red up by the ex-
bours the French
ned to experience
we are to be con-
our lives will be
preserved under

ss with temper;
opposed to each
es awful, and
ust observe to
revolt

uncontrouled government of the Blacks, headed by their old Chief TOUISSAINT; a man, who had not murdered thousands of his countrymen on the steps of the parish church of Cape Francois, nor poisoned any of his own wounded soldiers, nor renounced his Christian faith, nor married the old housekeeper of his predecessor, JEAN FRANCOIS, that he might rise into consequence and power; but who was a mild man, full of good sense, of sound notions of politics and justice; who had restored religion in the colony, without hypocrisy, and without disgracing the POPE and the French clergy, under whose government property was secured to the natural owners; who had purchased and paid for the small plantation where his family lived at Gonaives, whose Lieutenant, the cruel DESSALINES himself, had purchased and paid 5000l. for the house of a French merchant, in which he resided at St. Marc; under whom no one had lost his life, but under whom every planter might enjoy a part of his revenue and begin to restore his plantation; a man who, far from bearing any hatred to us, made a treaty of commerce with our settlement at Jamaica, and would have still improved it; a man who, undoubtedly, would have been proud and happy to restore at any time the sovereignty of the island to the legitimate heir of the Crown of France; a man, at whose and his wife's drawing-rooms, the Ladies who attended, the better to protect their husbands and children, were certainly much more secure from reproach than the fine Ladies who, from every corner of the world (many of them without honourable motives,) fly to the drawing-room of the *would be* Empress of the Gauls, and to court the ghastly smiles of that half African, half European non-descript, that Mediterranean Mulatto, whom his valets and bishops call *tout Saint*, but who possesses none of the genuine virtues of his black rival.

After an experience of ten years, after we have seen the French Negroes brought from St. Domingo to Jamaica, hated and threatened by our own Negroes with more rancour than BONAPARTE hates us, and when such an immense part of that very population has been already destroyed, is there any great danger to dread from what the remainder may effect against us, especially since the whole were friendly when all powerful?

Now, if BONAPARTE were by conquest to become Sovereign of Jamaica (a case which we state only by way of argument,) we ask those friends of the planters, who think they would enjoy their fortunes, to look back on the history of French affairs? Let the BECKFORDS, the HIBBERTS, the WATERHOUSES, the SHIRLEYS, the HANKEYS, the OSBORNES, who know so much and so well the transactions at St. Domingo; let these wealthy proprietors lay their hands upon their hearts, and say whether they would be afraid to see their fine estates become immediately the prey of a VICTOR, of a SARRASIN, of a JACOPPIN, of a COUROUX, of a BIGARRE, of a HUMBERT, or any such General? They know enough, from their correspondence, of the fortunes made at St. Domingo by the Consular agents, and the ultimate views of BONAPARTE, to gratify his dependents with the estates of the French Nobles, to leave a doubt on this subject. These wealthy gentlemen, many of whom have resided in Paris, cannot be ignorant, that if *our beloved sister*, LECLERC, has brought home 17 millions, part of the produce of her husband's industry; if the gracious presence of *our* brother-in law, MURAT, in Italy, is not too dearly purchased at the rate of 200,000l. a year; if LUCIEN has Spain left to him, for exploding its mines with RECAMIER's engines; there still remain to be rewarded the virtues and services of Brother LOUIS, Brother BACCHIOCI, Brother JEROME, *Confrere* LAFOND, *Confrere* FONTANES, Cousin SEBASTIANI, &c. Do you think that all the parishes of Jamaica could afford sufficient to satisfy such voracious appetites?

The great outcry, "We must see, at any price, Jacobinism extirpated at St. Domingo," may be reduced to this: let us assist our enemy to replace the black Jacobinism which was inoffensive to us, by the white Jacobinism which has desolated Europe for fourteen years. Jacobinism is a violent usurpation of power and property from the great and the rich, by the bloody desperado. Let us compare which has done the greatest havoc in society, the African or the European Jacobinism. Then we may form an opinion about the quantum of danger which will result to us from the French, or from the black Jacobins triumphing at St. Domingo.

We have now to enquire into the nature of the assistance which we can afford to our well wishing ally.

The means necessary for the reduction of St. Domingo consist of five sorts:—1st, Shipping? 2d. Soldiers; 3d, Stores; 4th, Victualling; 5th, Money.—We shall examine these five objects separately.

1st. Shipping—is of three kinds; ships of war for escorting; ships of burthen for transports; *mechanical ships for drowning*.

Shall we lend our men of war, shall we hire our merchant-ships, shall British mechanics, emulating CARRIER's executioners, employ their industry to the invention of some new *Soupape*?

WEST INDIES.

The article in our Paper of Tuesday se'nnight, under this head, concluded by promising to enquire ... future day into the propriety of assisting the ... shipping for the reduction of St. Do... ...s for this purpose, we said, might be ...; ships of war, transports, or ships

... Minister would ever dare to put our ... our wooden walls, at the disposition ... rival, or expose our loyal and gallant ...ction of the fraternal embrace.

... does not require much examination; ... pass to the article of transports. On ... believe, ship-building being in this ...nufactory, like any other, its produce ...sed of abroad with the same facility; ...e is no law which forbids the selling ... merchant ships to foreigners. But ...on should be taken to secure the re... our seamen, should they be sent from ...o France. To a sale of ships we sup... no obstacle, as they may be disposed ... bargain between individuals.

... of shipping on the part of the French ... when we reflect on the command they ... all kingdoms, states, harbours, and ...ing from Naples to the Texel, Gib...d. We remember that in the Mediterranean only—BONAPARTE was able, in 1798, to procure and prepare secretly 368 transports for carrying out to Egypt between 30 and 40 thousand men. How it now happens that he cannot muster an equal number of ships in the Ocean and Mediterranean, when Holland alone might supply him with double the quantity wanted, and that he applies to this country, we are at a loss to understand; unless the application goes so far as to make us pay him for the freight, in one way or another. But a fact still more surprising, is the extraordinary management of his navy at this juncture.—When the whole of the French shipping should be employed against St. Domingo, the French Government employs frigates and sloops of war to purposes of a quite different nature. When he wants to extinguish a fire in the west, he sends his ships to the east. If the frigate, *La Cornelie*, instead of transporting SEBASTIANI to his famous mission, had been sent to St. Domingo, she might have taken 4 or 500 men to poor ROCHAMBEAU, and kept up his army three or four days longer, according to the last tables of mortality; if St. Domingo had been the real object of the thoughts of the paternal cares of the FIRST CONSUL, why should he have sent the last squadron of six ships of war, under Admiral RHEDON, from Brest to Genoa, instead of sending them direct to Cape François, where they would have cast anchor before this time? Why did not the *Swiftsure* go to Rochefort, L'Orient, or Brest, instead of returning to Toulon? Why is the Dutch fleet under DE WINTER, in the Mediterranean? Why are so many Spanish ships of war and pleasure fleets in the Mediterranean? Still the Mediterranean; the whole Mediterranean; nothing but the Mediterranean! A grand theatre of ambition, indeed! It is the point, commanding three quarters of the world! Are we to suppose BONAPARTE, from remorse, wishes to have a footing in Egypt and Syria, there to make atonement, and deserve absolution for his former abuse of the POPE, by negociating a *concordat* between the Roman and Greek churches! We read, in the *History of Catherine II.*, by CARTERA, that, in the journey of the Empress to Crimea, in 1785, the Ambassador, SEGUR (now a Counsellor of State), being desired by Prince POTEMKIN, to frame outlines of a secret treaty between France and Russia, contrary to the interests of Great Britain he thought it a good joke to borrow the escrutoire of our ambassador FITZHERBERT, who was of the party in the same galley, and then playing at backgammon with Count LOUIS COBENZEL, the great peace-maker. "So (says he) it was with the pen of the Minister of England, that SEGUR traced the project of a treaty of commerce between France and Russia!" Eh, what a happy treat for the future *Casteras*, the *Fantin Desodoards*, the *Soulavies*, or any other great historians of the same importance if they could say one day, "We had great objects in consideration in the Mediterranean, but on a sudden all our exertions were wanted at St. Domingo; the hero who governed us raised a most terrible alarm in the bosom of some planters at London; he had, by their influence, the disposal of British ships, to convey large bodies of his troops to the West, for what he called, with proper care, the common interest; he profited of that circumstance to send ships, and assemble troops, in the harbours of the Mediterranean, and by that *tour de passe passe*, those fair, candid, and liberal men, furnished him rods to whip them; lent transports for the troops, who afterwards invaded Jamaica, and thus secured the means of seizing Egypt again." *Vive la France, pour la politique!* would be the exclamation of all the wits of Europe.

Now we come to the article of drowning *gabarres*, only to have an opportunity of making an appeal to the noble and humane feelings of our countrymen: can they ever sign a bargain in which the value of their ships shall be stipulated, to be repaired in full in case of *immergency*? Is any of our sailors to man a boat, and to assist at the launching into eternity of 300,000 of his fellow creatures, and to return home inured to cold slaughter, drowning, and poisoning, butchery? Is there a father or a mother in the country, who does not shudder at this idea? Happy would it be if a tonnage duty, ten-fold the present one, were imposed upon such vessels! Ship-owners, you do not foresee the future consequences of your present contracts; you perceive nothing more in them than an advantageous temporary employ of your capital, at the expence of your rivals, and the discouraging of their own shipping: but independent of the circumstances before pointed out, pause, and think of the character left after their death, by those unpatriotic merchants of Berg-op-zoom, who were selling to the French General the very gunpowder with which he was battering their tottering walls! British merchants, thank God, are not as yet Dutchified. They shall never be accomplices in the destruction of their country, nor in the ruin of its humanity and morality. May these few lines stop the hand ready to sign the awful charter!

Another point which we may at present look to, as a future consequence of our complaisance, is the fine subject of abuse which it will afford (in a few years) to the hireling writers of the French Government, whatever it may be. In the same wanton manner as we have been recently accused, of having sent to be butchered at Quiberon the flower of the French naval officers, by those very same men who have been the Quiberon butchers,* and who have changed the name of the street of Rohan, at Paris, for that of Quiberon, a name which it still preserves as a trophy of the *Quiberonade*;† in the same manner we shall be reproached, when the evils of St. Domingo are seen in all their extent and horror, in nearly the following terms;—"That *nation boutiquiere et mercandine*, gave us her assistance to destroy our wealth; their merchants and sailors, after they knew that *the monsters who did govern us at the time*, had determined upon a system of extermination, lent us barbarously their ships and arms, the sooner to annihilate 500,000 of our slaves, rejoicing and smiling at the drowning of every hundred of them, certain as they were to see the prices of their own sugars and coffee enhanced by our misfortunes, of being the only people upon earth who could replace our slaves by their African factories, and of establishing in consequence the prosperity of Liverpool and London, on the ruins of Havre, Nantes, and Bourdeaux." Is not this the true BARRERE style?

We shall not speak of the other points: soldiers, stores, and money. The nation, which possesses an army of 400,000 men, and a gendarmerie of 40,000, who can raise, by an arreté of the CONSUL, one million of conscripts; a nation which possesses half of the cannon, and munitions of war, existing upon the whole globe; a nation, whose treasury contained, a few months ago, all the resources of the year 11, untouched *en portefeuille* (according to the *Moniteur*) and which could discount them at 6l. per cent. per annum, cannot be in want of stores, money, and soldiers; and of these, we are confident, our Ministers have not proffered any tender to the French rulers.

It remains now to examine what is the spirit of the times, and the dispositions of the minds of our rivals at the moment when we open to them so liberal a hand; we shall add some hints upon the possible effects of the revolt of the slaves at St. Domingo, upon the future emancipation of the present slaves in Europe, and we can promise to our readers some disclosures on that point of great moment. We will now conclude with applying to the present situation of the French imploring our government, and our assistance, against their Negroes, stirred up to insurrection by their philanthropic philosophers, whom they at present abuse; the fine sentence of CLAUDIAN:

> Ceu pueri, quibus alta pater trans æquora merus
> Devehit, intenti ludo; studiisque soluti,—
> Si gravis auxilio vacuas invaserit ædes
> Æthiopus, laribusque suis proturbet inultos,
> Tum demum patrem implorant: *sed* nomen inani
> Voce cient, frustraque oculos ad littora tendunt,
> Omnes supplicio dignos, lethoque fatentes
> Qui se tradiderent famulis, Silicone relicto.
>
> In EUTR. lib, ii.

* CAMBACERES and BARRERE were then leading Members in the Convention, who ordered those murders, and Generals HUMBERT and MESSUARD, who executed them, are at his moment employed by BONAPARTE, the one at St. Domingo, the other at Guadaloupe.

† The rue de Quiberon is on the way from the Theatre de la Republique to the Palace of the Thuilleries. It was in this street that the FIRST CONSUL escaped the *machine infernale* of the Chouans, in December 180[0].

FOXES.

Of the subtelty of the Fox, every English Sportsman is well acquainted.—But perhaps, in no quarter of the Globe is this animal possessed of such strong instinct, as in the Eastern part of Europe, in support of which the following account is not unworthy of notice.

"During my unfortunate abode in Behrings Island, I had opportunities more than enough for studying the nature of this animal, far excelling the common fox in impudence, cunning, and roguery. They forced themselves into our habitations by night as well as by day, stealing all that they could carry off, even things that were of no use to them, as knives, sticks, our cloathes, &c. They were so inconceivably ingenious, as to roll down our casks of provisions, several pounds (40l. in weight) and then to steal the meat out of them so ably, that at first we could not bring ourselves to ascribe the theft to them. As we were stripping an animal of its skin, it often happened that we could not avoid stabbing two or three of these foxes, from their rapacity in tearing the flesh out of our hands. If we buried it ever so carefully, and added stones to the weight of earth that was upon it, they not only found it out, but shoved away the stones, as men would have done, with their shoulders, and laying under them, helped one another with all their might. If thinking to secure it, we put any on the top of a high post in the air, they grubbed up the earth at the bottom, so that the post and all came tumbling down, or one of them clambered up, and threw down what was upon it with incredible artifice and dexterity. They watched all our motions, and accompanied us in whatever we were about to do. If the sea threw up an animal of any kind they devoured it, ere a man of us could come up, to our great disadvantage; and if they could not consume it all once they trailed it away in portions to the mountains, where they buried it under the stones before our eyes, running to and fro as long as any thing remained to be conveyed away.—While this was doing, others stood upon guard and watched us. If they saw any one coming at a distance the whole troop combined at once, and began digging altogether in the sand, till they had so fairly put a Beaver, or Seal Bear, under the surface, that not a trace of it was to be seen. In the night time when we slept in the field, they came and pulled off our night caps, and stole our gloves from our heads, with the beaver coverings and the skins that we lay upon.

"When we made a halt to rest by the way, they gathered around us, and played a thousand tricks in our view: and when we sat still, they approached us so near that they grawed the thongs of our shoes. If we laid down, as if intending to sleep, they came and smelled at our noses, to try whether we were dead or alive; if we held our breath, they ga[ve] such a tug at the nose, as if they would bite it off. On our first arrival, they bit off the noses, fingers, and toes, of our dead, while we prepared the grave, and thronged in such a manner about the infirm and the sick, that it was with difficulty we kept them off. Every morning we saw these audacious animals, patrolling about among the sea-lions and sea-bears lying on the strand, smelling at such as were asleep, to discover, whether some of them might not be dead; if that happened to be the case, they proceeded to dissect him immediately, and presently after all were at work in dragging the parts away; because the sea-lions of a night in their sleep, frequently overlay their young, they examine, as if conscious of this circumstance, the whole herd, every morning, one by one, and i[mme]diately drag away the dead cubs from the[m].

"Seeing now that they would not fu[...] be at rest night or day, we were in fact exa[sperated] at them, that we killed them old and youn[g] plagued them by every means we could de[vise]. When we awoke in the morning, there alway[s] two or three at our feet that had been knock[ed on] the head with clubs which we kept in our [...] and I can safely affirm, that during our stay [on] the island above two hundred were slain by myself alone. The third day after my arrival, I knocked down, within the space of three hours, upwards of seventy of them with a club, and made a covering to my hut of the skin."

THE LAMENTATIONS OF A SWISS PEASANT.

Since War's cruel ravage and M[illegible]rder's fierce arm
Have robb'd our dear Vales of their pride,
The Sons of bold Freedom have fled the alarm—
And our Lambkins have bleated and died!

O'er the turf which we hallow'd at Eve's silent hour
The Usurper's proud Banners now wave,
While his legions of Robbers have bruis'd the wild flow'r
That bloom'd on our Ancestor's Grave!

No more when the Moon-beams have silver'd the sky
Will our Dances enliven the Swain;
Where we smil'd with Love's rapture we heave the deep Sigh—
And mourn o'er our desolate Plain!

Oh where, when the Vesper's sweet Vigils are o'er,
Will the Lute's soothing harmony sound;
Or the Muleteer haste to the Cottager's door
Where the Maid of his Heart's to be found?

No more on our mountains, where Liberty stray'd,
Will Peace, the sweet Cherub, appear;
Nor the Lake's silver Waters induce the fond Maid
To enrich them with Love's silent Tear!

Ah where, when the keen winds of Winter do blow,
Ah, where shall her Peasants apply,
Since Switzerland now has nought to bestow
But a Tale of Distress and a Sigh?

When ask'd for his Birth-right, ah, what shall we say
To the Youth who reluctantly yields;
Shall we tell him our Glory has faded away
Like the Flow'ret he pluckt in our fields?

For the hand of Oppression each Valley has shorn,
And plunder'd the fruits of our toil,
While Gallia's Marauders have wantonly torn
The blossoms of Peace from our soil!

See, see in yon hamlet what Sorrows arise—
See yon Peasant has sunk on the ground:
'Tis the Victim of Freedom just closing his eyes—
And his Orphans stand weeping around!

From the arms of meek Virtue enfeebled with years
See the Son of his Bosom depart,
While the Sire's bold resentment gives way to those fears
Which the Wife's tender sorrows impart.

But, alas, the proud Demons of War still conspire
To assist this promoter of strife,
While the frenzy of Conquest still feeds his desire
To consume the choice Blessings of Life!

Then adieu, ye sweet Vales, and each Rock's mossy Cave
I go ——— but 'tis Fate's harsh decree;
For I ne'er will resign the choice Blessings ye gave—
But die independent and free! W. M.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—May 18.

ILCHESTER ELECTION.

The House proceeded, on Mr. Rose's motion, relative to a public prosecution of the parties charged with the crime of bribery at this Election; when his motion was supported by Lord Archibald Hamilton, Mr. Smyth, and others, and opposed by Mr. Wallace.

Mr. Lee and Mr. Bragge spoke in favour of the original motion, "That Alexander Davidson, Esq. of St. James's-square, appears to be guilty of gross bribery and corruption."

Sir W. Grant opposed it on his former grounds that the House could not with propriety order a criminal prosecution when civil actions were pending against the individual. He moved the previous question, which was seconded by Mr. Sheridan.

Mr. Struges spoke for the original motion.

The previous question was then put. Ayes 48—Noes 56.

The original motion was then put and carried against Mr. Davidson.

It was then moved, that the Attorney General be ordered to prosecute Alexander Davidson, Esq. On his motion a division took place, Ayes 60, Noes 39, Majority 21 in favour of prosecution.

NOTTINGHAM ELECTION.

Mr. H. Browne moved the Order of the Day for taking into consideration the Minutes of the Committee on the Nottingham Election.

The first Resolution being read, which went to condemn the conduct of the Returning Officer, John Allen, Esq. for violation of his duty in opening the poll on the late election, some time before a third Candidate was declared. On the motion of Mr. I. H. Browne, the consideration was postponed.

The two subsequent Resolutions were then read, which stated, "that great riots and outrages had taken place at Nottingham, during the late election; whereby several of the Freemen were intimidated from giving their votes, and certain of the Candidates deterred, at the peril of their lives, from appearing at the hustings; and that the Mayor, Aldermen, and other Magistrates of the town, in not using due endeavours to suppress such riots, and to [pr]eserve the peace and freedom of election, were grossly defective in their duty." He moved, "That the House would concur in the said resolutions.

Mr. Browne then moved to postpone the succeeding resolutions, insmuch as they were not connected with the substance of the Bill, which he himself, as having had the honour of being Chairman of the Election Committee, had been instructed by that Committee to move for leave to bring in. He then recapitulated the circumstances of those shameful riots, which had been permitted to go on in that town during the late election, not only to the alarm of the peaceable inhabitants and the personal injury of many individuals, but to the total violation of every thing like the freedom of election. Whether [illegible] riots proceeded from a neglect of duty on the [part of t]he Magistrates, or from inadequacy of the [powers v]ested in their hands, would not now be re[illegible] to enquire; it was obvious, however, that [some st]ep was necessary, on the part of the House, [in o]rder to prevent for the future the recurrence of [such] shameful disgraces. The purpose of the Bill, [which] he should move for leave to introduce, would [be to ap]point such Officers to act in aid of the Civil [power] during every future election, and to give such [jurisdi]ction to the Magistrates and the County at [lar]ge, as should more effectually tend to preserve [an]d maintain the rights and freedom of election, [ac]cording to the spirit of the constitution: he there[for]e moved for leave to bring in a Bill accordingly.

Mr. Pierrepoint seconded the motion; and bore his testimony to the shameful state of riot and outrage in which he himself found that town, on his visit there during the election; a state of riot and outrage so utterly uncontroulable by the civil power, as to render the interference of a military force absolutely indispensible. Such proceedings were, he said, not only violatory to every principle of the freedom of election, but dangerous to the lives of the peaceable inhabitants, and disgraceful to a civilized country. The Magistrates he would not charge with actually encouraging the rioters, but he would state, that they stood by as indifferent spectators, without making due exertions for the suppression of those riots. He, therefore, most cordially concurred in the necessity of the proposed Bill.

Mr. Fox said, that whatever measure the House should think fit to adopt on this occasion, he trusted they would not be satisfied to support it upon mere assertion, however respectable the quarter the information came from. If what was alledged by the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, was strictly founded, then were the Committee most grossly defective in their duty. But if he were to form his opinion upon the minutes of evidence before that Committee, he could find no such charge substantiated. On the contrary, so far from deserving censure, it appeared those Magistrates deserved thanks, for having done every thing in their power to preserve the peace, without having the desired effect. It appeared that they had resorted to the Committee-room of Mr. Coke, and had consulted and concerted with that Committee on the best measures for preserving the peace and the freedom of election; that they had given every aid which the civil power could possibly afford; and if that was unsuccessful, the fault was not theirs. The chief charge against the Mayor was, that he was averse to seeing the election both surrounded by a military force, and the electors constrained to give their votes under the intimidating influence of a body of armed soldiers; a thing which must be allowed directly to militate against the letter and spirit of every Election Act passed by that House, and of the British Constitution itself. It appeared, also, on the minutes of the Committee, much of whose examination went to the proceedings on former elections, that an uncontroulable spirit of riot had prevailed upon former elections in that town, as well as upon that now in question; and that the Magistrates, whether they were personally favourable or averse to the Candidates, were unable to prevent tumult and disorder. Therefore, though he had no objection fully to agree, that some Bill was necessary to prevent such disgraceful proceedings in future, still he could not see the justice of implicating the Magistrates. But whatever measure was adopted, he trusted that no power of so obnoxious a nature would be given, as that of calling in a military force. He had heard an instance quoted by a very eloquent Member of this House, of an election carried on at Brussels, within *a hollow square of the French Army*; but he trusted never to hear of an election for a Member of that House carried on upon such principles.

Mr. Bond coincided with those Gentlemen who had stated the shameful riots which existed at Nottingham during the election, to which he was himself a witness, and many atrocious instances of which he recapitulated; particularly that a *cant* phrase was in common use, by which every person whose conduct or principles were held obnoxious to the opinions of a self-appointed tribunal of the Nottingham mob, was threatened with a complaint to *Punch*; or that *Punch* would visit them for it; the obvious meaning, because the certain result, of which was, that the land, garden, orchard, cattle, or any out-door property of the party, liable to depredation, was sure to be despoiled or plundered; and this, with a variety of other instances, equally injurious to the property and personal safety of individuals, passed under the observation, and without any material interference of the Magistrates. He wished, therefore, to see jurisdiction extended to the Magistrates of the county at large, that the aid of the *posse comitatus* might be resorted to. He could not conceive upon what ground the Hon. Member who spoke last gave his opposition to a measure so necessary.

Mr. Fox rose to explain, by saying that so far from opposing, he decidedly acceded to the necessity of the Bill: all he meant was, that increasing the number of the Magistrates of Nottingham certainly would not answer the purpose.

Mr. Frankland said, the object of the Bill certainly ought to be the enabling of the Magistrates of the town, and the country at large, to act in concert for the suppression of riot, when the rioters should attempt to elude the jurisdiction of one party, by passing its limits, and going into that of the other.

Leave was given to bring in the Bill, which Mr. *H. Brown* accordingly presented, and it was read a first time.

COURT OF KING's BENCH.

Mr. Serjeant Cockell moved for leave to file a criminal information against a Mr. R. Lister, an Attorney, at Scarborough, for a challenge. In support of this rule he read a long affidavit, from which it appeared, that Mr. Lister, and a Mr. Woodhall, a Magistrate at Scarborough, had dealings together, and that upon payment of a mortgage, Mr. Lister tendered country bank-notes, which were payable at various parts of the country. These Mr. Woodhall refused to take, which produced an altercation, and Mr. Lister sent a letter which might import a challenge. Nothing was done upon this; at length Mr. Woodhall revived the quarrel, by sending another letter, demanding an apology. This was answered by another challenge.

Lord Ellenborough—"Brother Cockell, nothing [of t]his would have happened, but for the letter of [your cl]ient. It was entering continuances upon an old and ex[pi]red affront."—Rule refused.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

PROSSER *v.* COOPER.

Mr. Serjeant *Bailey* stated this case with a considerable degree of humour. It was an action, he said, to recover the sum of 100l. which the Plaintiff had paid to the Defendant. He was happy in the opportunity afforded him of laying before the Jury such a case as this was, because if it should be communicated to the public, it would prove that many of those golden promises conveyed through the medium of printed advertisements and proposals, and the great advantages to be derived from them, were frequently if not generally delusive and fallacious. The Defendant, Mr. Charles Cooper, was a barrister, whose residence was at Norwich, in the county of Norfolk. He was a man who passed his time either at what was called hide and seek, or in the Castle of Norwich; the Jury would not understand him to mean, that Norwich Castle was part of the domain of a wealthy Baron, as the term seemed to imply; on the contrary, it was a certain place of durance, usually denominated a prison. In the year 1799, being dreadfully afflicted with that disease which arises from an inanition of the purse, he imagined a scheme to raise some money. He opened a new Tontine, the proposal for which stated, that no project was ever formed on principles of purer integrity, or any plan devised in which equal security and advantages were given to the subscribers; he should have said, that no plan was ever devised which gave greater advantages to himself, Charles Cooper. The Shares were necessarily limited to 250, the law not admitting of a larger number, at 100l. each. On new year's day 1808, the subscribers were to have 10,000l. and from that period a clear annuity of 1000l. These advantages the proposals stated, were to be secured upon ample freehold landed estates, certified by surveyors to be of sufficient value, and the deeds were to be submitted to the inspection of the most eminent Conveyancers. The Learned Serjeant said, he should be glad to hear from the other side, where these Freehold Estates lay; he believed they were not in any part of the United Kingdoms; no, not even in Tipperary, that county of Ireland so celebrated for containing the estates of those persons whose means of living were in this Country deemed some what equivocal. The proposals added, that the Title Deeds of these Estates were to be inrolled in the Court of Chancery; that ceremony, however, had not yet taken place. The Shares were to be transferable, and subscribers were desired to lose no time, as it was probable, in case they should afterwards wish to dispose of them, that they would bear a premium. The Defendant having thrown out this bait, his client the Plaintiff, was the only gudgeon who caught at it, he became the purchaser of a Share, and paid the Defendant his 100l. but never had there been any person foolish enough to become a subscriber but himself. Upon his applying to the Defendant to have his money returned; the answer he received was, that the deeds were preparing, and would be completed as soon as the subscription was full. His client had been gulled, not only by the promising proposals held forth, but, by an affidavit the Defendant had made before the Lord Mayor; a sort of affidavit which it was extremely improper for any Magistrate to take, as it was impossible for any perjury to be assigned upon it. The affidavit stated, that the Deponent Charles Cooper would carry his intended plan into effect as soon as the Subscription for the Tontine should be filled. The proposals also directed that all subscriptions were to be paid to Mr. John Nichols, of Red Lion-passage, Fleet-street, Messrs. Hodsoll and Co.; Hobbs, Birch, and Co.; Prescotts, and Co.; and Curtis and Co. bankers, or to the Secretary, No. 39, Norfolk street, Strand. This Secretary was no other than Mr. Cooper himself.—The Bankers, if they gave the Defendant authority to use their names, certainly never had any trouble upon the subject, for no person had ever applied to subscribe. If his Learned Friend would tell him where the freehold lands lay, or that the whole plan was any thing else than a mere bubble, he should be satisfied. He would not call it by a harsher name than a bubble—it would be for the Jury to attach what other name they should think it might merit, after they had heard the whole of the case. He should produce the Bankers, who would prove that no subscriptions had ever been paid into either of their Houses. The Defendant had had the use of the 100l. for upwards of three years, and therefore ought to pay interest for it. Surely the Plaintiff had waited full long enough for the subscription filling, and it was not reasonable he should wait till the Greek Calends. He considered this not as money paid on a consideration which had failed, but as money paid without any consideration at all.

The proposals and receipt for the 100l. were put in as evidence for the Plaintiff.

Mr. Serjeant *Williams* submitted that the proposals operated as a contract between the parties, and were therefore liable to a stamp duty.

Mr. Serjeant *Bailey* and Mr. *Wigley* contended that the proposals were only to convey to the public a description of something supposed to [illegible] which in fact had no existence.

Sir Allan Chambre said, he sho[illegible] receive the proposals as evidence; upo[illegible] them they did not appear to constitute a[illegible]

The proposals and receipt were [illegible] well as several letters from the Defend[illegible] ing shuffling excuses to the Plaintiff, fo[illegible] subscription not having filled.

Mr. *Nicholls* disavowed having given [illegible] rity for implicating his name in the p[illegible] the Tontine, which formed the subjec[illegible] sent action.

The Partners and Clerks of the differ[illegible] Houses proved, that no subscription ha[illegible] received in consequence of the proposal[illegible]

Mr. Serjeant *Williams* said, it was [illegible] for him to address the Jury on behalf o[illegible] dant.

Sir Allan Chambre observed, it w[illegible] a case to require any remarks from hi[illegible] case of the grossest fraud and deceptio[illegible] ticed.

Verdict for the Plaintiff, damages 11[illegible]

LAW INT[illegible]

COURT OF [illegible]

Short, on the dem[illegible]
v. Smit[illegible]

This was a cause trie[illegible] It was a question of constr[illegible] Thomas Carwardine, wh[illegible] one of the trustees on t[illegible] had interlined the names [illegible] tion was, whether the Wi[illegible] lined, was good as to the [illegible]

Mr. Gibbs moved for a [illegible] having negatived the validi[illegible] contended, that the Will, th[illegible] stroyed, but that the legal est[illegible] sons named in the interlineati[illegible] it only vitiated the name e[illegible] interlined, in which case th[illegible] vest in the name which had [illegible] Will, and had not been struc[illegible] case of Larkins and Larkins, [illegible] in which the point had been [illegible]

Lord Ellenborough dou[illegible] propriety of that decision [illegible] rule to shew cause.

Mr. Parke obtained a [illegible] for suing out process wit[illegible]

Lord Ellenborough t[illegible] that the practice of send[illegible] Judge, relative to matters [illegible] it might be pardoned from [illegible] know the rules of a Cou[illegible] unpardonable when they [illegible] man. He had the other [illegible] an Attorney, complainin[illegible] and informing him, by a [illegible] cumstances of a case w[illegible] Court. If such was rep[illegible] gave notice, that the m[illegible] penal shape.

The Travels of a Com[illegible]
"After having run a co[illegible] quartered itself the first [illegible] *Capricorn*—what a bed! [illegible] self on the *Dragon's* tail—[illegible] evening it got into compa[illegible] what a society! it then [illegible] leg, and the arm of *He*[illegible] French writer, "with al[illegible] science of *Astronomy*, is [illegible] lated to excite loud burs[illegible] ally, contempt? Is it no[illegible] read of a Comet that ski[illegible] to the tibia; from the tib[illegible] to the wrist of Hercules, [illegible] must bend under such a w[illegible] extremely ridiculous to b[illegible] objects, which do not at a[illegible] excite?"

MA[illegible]

Births.—On the 21st [illegible] Daughter.

Deaths.—At Chatterpore [illegible] on the 15th instant, Lieute[illegible] 1st Battalion 8th Regiment [illegible]

BEN[illegible]

Marriages.—On Sunda[illegible] by the Reverend Mr. Brown [illegible] Miss Pringle.

On the 8th Instant, Mr. J[illegible] Muc[illegible] Miss Elizabeth Lee.

Deaths.—On Friday last, A. P. Johnston[illegible] Head Assistant to the Secretary, and Bengalee a[illegible] Translator to the Board of Revenue.

Lately at Berhampore, R. W. Pattle, [illegible] Civil Service on this Establishment.

On the 3d instant, on his passage from Ma[illegible] place, on board the ship Mary, John Hald[illegible] commercial resident of Luckipore and Chittago[illegible]

Same day, Mr. John Muffin, an old inh[illegible] Calcutta, aged 75.

On the 8th Instant, Miss Mary Gattie.

COLOMBO.

Birth.]—On the [illegible]h Instant at Colombo, [illegible] norable Mrs. Melvill[illegible]

Death.]—At Col[illegible] King Esq. Registrar [illegible] Island of Ceylon.

Colombo.]—Arri[illegible] Wilhelmina, Capt. L[illegible]

Arrived, Novembe[illegible] Chas. Eaton, from [illegible] and nine men of H. [illegible] General Wellesly's A[illegible] nian Gentlemen.

Arrived, Novemb[illegible] Lawson, from Calc[illegible] two Companies of [illegible] Mr. Longdale Sur[illegible] Gordon of H. M. [illegible]

[illegible]ncomale.

FORT ST. GEORGE: — PRIN[TED F]OR THE PROPRIETORS, BY *WILLIAM URQUHAR*[illegible]